folklore, Public Health and access to medicines, clarification and improvement of disciplines relating to anti-dumping and subsidies and countervailing measures, special and differential treatment for developing countries and negotiations on makret access for non-agricultural products aimed at elimination of non-tariff barriers and tariff peaks and tariff escalations. India strongly opposed the inclusion of non-trade social issues like labour within the ambit of WTO. The Declaration recognises that the International Labour Organisation (ILO) is the appropriate forum to address the issue of core labour standards. The Ministerial Conference decided to initiate negotiation only on few items of agenda of Committee on Trade and Environment (CTE) while the remaining items have been referred to the study process until the Fifth Ministerial Conference. On the Singapore issues relating to Investment, Competition Policy, Trade Facilitation and Transparency in Government Procurement, the Ministerial Conference decided to launch negotiations after the Sth Session of Ministerial Conference only on the basis of decisions to be taken at that session by "Explicit Consensus".

(c) The Doha Ministerial Conference has adopted Decisions on a number of Implemenation Issues and Concerns of the developing countries. The decisions which confer significant benefit to India include longer time frame of six months for complinace with new Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) measures, moratorium of two years on non-violation complaints under Trade Related Aspects or Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement, investigating authorities to examine with special care for initiation of back to back antidumping investigation within 365 days, and members to offer cooperation and assistance including furnishing information about export value when the customs adminstration of an importing Member has reasonable grounds to doubt the truth or accuracy of the declared value. The outstanding implementation issues would be addressed as an integral part of the Work Programme of the WTO decided by the Doha Ministerial Conference.

Cultural Integration on North-East Zone

188. SHRIW ANGOU SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) the main programme of the North-East Zone Cultural Centre, Dimapur (Nagaland);

(b) the measures taken up by this Centre for cultural integration of North-Eastem Region; and

(c) the main objectives for establishing this Cultural Centre?

THE MINISTER OFTOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRIJAGMOHAN): (a) the main programmes of the centre relate to holding of festivals, workshops and cultural events.

(b) The centre has made efforts for cultural integration by organizing cultural festivals / seminars / exchanges and workshops where all the seven North-East States are associated. Cultural integration is also promoted through the National Cultural Exchange Programme under which performers & artisans from the North East are sent to other parts of the country and *vice-versa.*

(c) The main objectives for establishing the Cultural Centre are to create cultural awareness among people; to identify, nurture and promote the arts of the zone and to make special efforts to encourage folk and tribal arts.

Maintenance of Temples / Monuments

† 189. SHRI KRIPAL PARMAR: Will the MINISTER OF CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ancient temples in the country which fall under the category of national monuments along with State-Wise locations therof;

(b) the number of such monuments which have been declared as centrally preserved monuments out of them;

(c) the number of national monument temples which have been entrusted to the State Government for thier maintenance;

(d) the amount spent on the proper preservation of these temples during the last three years temples-wise; and

(e) the steps taken for the proper maintenance and rejuvenation of these temples and monuments?

THE MINISTER OFTOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of 3606 centrally protected monuments, which includes 1129 temples, is available in the Parliament Libarary.

(c) No temple which is centrally protected has been entrusted to the State Govemmet for maintenance.

(d) the following expenditure has been incurred on the preservation of centrally protected temples during the last three years is:—

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.